In the Claims:

The following listing reflects amendments to the claims and replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in this application.

1-23. (Cancelled)

24. (Currently amended) A method of producing recombinant AAV (rAAV) virions, comprising:

(a) introducing an AAV vector into a suitable host cell;

(b) introducing an AAV helper construct into the host cell, said helper construct comprising AAV coding regions that are expressed in the host cell to complement AAV helper functions missing from said AAV vector;

(c) introducing ~~the~~ an accessory function vector ~~of claim 2~~ into the host cell, said accessory function vector providing accessory functions for supporting efficient rAAV virion production in the host cell, wherein said accessory function vector comprises a nucleic acid molecule comprising:

(i) an adenovirus VA RNA coding region;

(ii) an adenovirus E4 ORF6 coding region;

(iii) an adenovirus E2A 72 kD coding region;

(iv) an adenovirus E1A coding region; and

(v) an adenovirus E1B region lacking an intact E1B55k coding region; and

(d) culturing the host cell to produce rAAV virions.

25. (Currently amended) A method of producing recombinant AAV (rAAV) virions, comprising:

(a) introducing an AAV vector into a suitable host cell;

(b) introducing an AAV helper construct into the host cell, said helper construct comprising AAV coding regions that are expressed in the host cell to complement AAV helper functions missing from said AAV vector;

(c) introducing ~~the~~ an accessory function vector ~~of claim 16~~ into the host cell, said accessory function vector providing accessory functions for supporting efficient rAAV virion production in the host cell, wherein said accessory function vector comprises a nucleic acid molecule lacking adenoviral early gene regions E2B and E3 and comprising:

(i) an adenovirus VA RNA coding region;

(ii) an adenovirus E4 ORF6 coding region;

(iii) an adenovirus E2A 72 kD coding region;

(iv) an adenovirus E1A coding region; and

(v) an adenovirus E1B region lacking an intact E1B55k coding region; and

(d) culturing the host cell to produce rAAV virions.

26. (Currently amended) A method of producing recombinant AAV (rAAV) virions, comprising:

(a) introducing an AAV vector into a suitable host cell;

(b) introducing an AAV helper construct into the host cell, said helper construct comprising AAV coding regions that are expressed in the host cell to complement AAV helper functions missing from said AAV vector;

(c) introducing ~~the~~ an accessory function vector system ~~of claim 18~~ into the host cell, said accessory function vector system providing accessory functions for supporting efficient rAAV virion production in the host cell, wherein said accessory function vector system comprises

(i) a nucleic acid sequence that provides adenovirus VA RNAs;

(ii) an adenovirus E4 ORF6 coding region;

(iii) an adenovirus E2A 72 kD coding region;

(iv) an adenovirus E1A coding region; and

(v) an adenovirus E1B region lacking an intact E1B55k coding region;

wherein (i)-(v) are included on more than one accessory function vector of said system; and

(d) culturing the host cell to produce rAAV virions.

27-36. (Cancelled)

37. (Currently amended) A method of producing recombinant AAV (rAAV) virions comprising the steps of:

(a) introducing an AAV helper construct into a suitable host cell, said AAV helper construct comprising AAV coding regions that are expressed in the host cell to complement rAAV virion production in the host cell;

(b) introducing an accessory function system into the host cell, said accessory function system providing accessory functions for supporting rAAV virion production in the host cell, wherein the accessory function system comprises an adenovirus VA RNA coding region, an adenovirus E4 ORF6 coding region, an adenovirus E2A 72kD coding region, an adenovirus E1A coding region, and an adenovirus E1B coding region that lacks an intact E1B55k coding region;

(c) introducing an AAV vector by infection of the host cell with a recombinant AAV virion; and

(d) culturing the host cell to produce rAAV virions.

38-55. (Cancelled)

56. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein said vector is a plasmid.

57. (New) The method of claim 56, further comprising at least one heterologous promoter region operably linked to one or more of said coding regions.

58. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein an inducible promoter is operably linked to the E2A 72 kD coding region.

59. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the inducible promoter is a small molecule-regulated promoter.

60. (New) The method of claim 59 wherein the promoter is an ecdysone-inducible promoter.

61. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein an inducible promoter is operably linked to the E1A coding region.

62. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the inducible promoter is a small molecule-regulated promoter.

63. (New) The method of claim 62, wherein the promoter is an ecdysone-inducible promoter.

64. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein said nucleic acid molecule provides accessory functions capable of supporting efficient rAAV virion production in a human 293 host cell.

65. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein one or more of (i) - (v) is derived from an adenovirus type-2 or type-5 genome.

66. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the nucleic acid molecule provides accessory functions capable of supporting efficient recombinant AAV (rAAV) virion production in a suitable host cell that is not infectable by adenovirus or is not capable of supporting adenovirus replication.

67. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein one or more of (i) - (v) is derived from an adenovirus type-2 or type-5 genome.

68. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein said vector is a plasmid.

69. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein said vectors are plasmids.